

L 34974-66

ACC NR: AP6019590

and for pitching gives

$$\ddot{\delta} + 2n\dot{\delta} + k^2\delta + a \operatorname{sign} \delta + b \operatorname{sign} \dot{\delta} = m(\dot{\theta} + n\Omega).$$

From these, phase diagrams are constructed for both yaw and pitch orientation and compared with the data obtained from the Vostok-1 flight. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 formulas.

[04]

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: 06Dec65/ ATD PRESS: 5029

Card 2/2 JS

2957 Rauschenbach, G. I.

Antitokicheskaya funktsiya pecheni pri kirurgicheskikh zabolеваниyakh pochet. Alma-Ata, 1954. 15 s. 20 sm. (Kazan. gos. Med. in-t im. V. M. Molotova). 100 e'kz. Bespl. - (54-56203)

RAUSSENBAKH, G.I., kand. med. nauk.; ZIGYEVA, A.I., dots.

Primary tumor of the spleen. Pediatrilia, Moscow 36 no.8:78-79 Ag '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz. kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. - dots. Ye. D. Cherkasova) i  
kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. P.P. Ochkur) Kazakhskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEMANGIOENDOTHELIOMA, in inf. & child,  
spleen (Rus))

(SPLEEN-TUMORS,  
hemangiopericytoma in child (Rus))

RAUSHENBAKH, G.I.

Goiter in the region of Ridder. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.khir. no.1:  
187-191 '47.  
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy khirurgii Akademii  
nauk KazSSR i Kazakhstana respublikanskaya zdravaya stantsiya  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya KazSSR.  
(LENINOGORSK REGION--GOITER)

Akhmedov, G. I.

"The Antitoxic Function of the Liver During Surgical Diseases of the Kidney." Cand. Med. Sci., Kazakh Medical Inst. imeni V. M. Molotov, 28 Dec 54.  
(KF, 15 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

RANSENBAH, I.O. [Raushenbakh, I.O.]; KISELEV, I.A.; MONASTIRSKI, O.A.  
[Monastyrskiy, O.A.]

The present stage and tasks of domestic animal ecology. Analele  
biol 17 no.3:103-112 My-Je '63.

RAUSHENBAKH, I.G.

Some problems of the origin of mudflows in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Trudy KazNIGMI no.18:61-69 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KAVETSKIY, S.P.; GULINA, V.R.; RAUSHENBAKH, I.O.; RYBKINA, M.P.

Some results achieved and possibilities for further study of  
catastrophic floods resulting from rains. Trudy KAZNIGMI  
no.12:81-94 '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau--Rain and rainfall)  
(Alma-Ata region--Floods)

BACHASAROV, Andrey Arkad'yevich; AGRANENKO, Viktor Ardatovich;  
RAUSHENBAKH, M.A., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.

[Blood service] Sluzhba korvi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 178 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

(BLOOD—COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)  
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

RASHENBAKH, MO

L 152A7-65 EWG(J)/EST(R) Pb-4 SSD/AFWL/AID  
ACCESSION NR: A44045057 S/0299/64/000/014/M021/M021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 14, M139

AUTHOR: Chertkov, I. L.; Sukiasyan, G. V.; Novikova, M. N.;  
Rogacheva, L. S.; Shephshelovich, I. I.; Maksimenko, A. S.; Raushen-  
bakh, M. O.

TITLE: New data on the morphological basis of secondary sickness  
with bone marrow transplantation in irradiated dogs

CITED SOURCE: So. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po perekadke tkanoy i  
organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 243-244

TOPIC TAGS: secondary sickness, bone marrow, transplantation, dog,  
irradiation, irradiation lethal dose, radiation sickness

TRANSLATION: The experiment was staged on 23 dogs irradiated with a  
lethal dose (1,000 r). Bone marrow was introduced intravenously in  
a dose of  $5 \times 5 \times 10^9 - 15 \cdot 10^9$  nuclear cells. Donor erythrocytes  
were determined by differential agglutination using dogs A- as donors  
and dogs A+ as recipients. Leukocytes were determined by sex

Card 1/2

L 15287-65  
ACCESSION NR: AR4045857

chromatation (donors - females, recipients - males). To determine the activity of immunologically competent cells, the donors were immunized with a pure Vi-antigen of typhoid bacilli and the Vi-antibodies were determined in the recipients. A myelogram investigation showed that aplasia and hypoplasia appear in 2 to 3 days, and hemopoiesis is partially restored in 4 to 5 days. Young myeloid cells appear in the recipient's blood and in 5 to 7 days donor erythrocytes (2 to 3.5%) also appear. From the seventh day hyperbasophilic cells are found which the authors regard as transitional forms from hemocytoblasts to lymphocytes. Later on hemopoiesis stopped, but the number of lymphocytes increased sharply reaching 60 to 80% of the total number of leukocytes by the 8th to 9th day. Opening of the bone marrow disclosed reticular hyperplasia typical for radiation sickness. The time required for transformation of blood formation was determined by antigen differences between donor and recipient. The conclusion is drawn that secondary sickness is caused by the transformation of basic blood-forming cells into immunologically competent ones.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

RAUSHEN BAKH, M.O.

RAUSHEN BAKH, M.O.

Sep 1947

USER/Medicine - Serum  
Medicine - Liver

"Specific Effects of Hepatocytotoxic Serum," N. O. Payshenbach, Patho-Physiological Laboratory of the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and the Circulation of Blood of the Academy of Medical Research for the USSR, Moscow, 1 P

"Bulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny"

Vol XXIV, No 3.

The author attempted to carry out a detailed investigation of the serological properties of hepatotoxic serum, a study of its specific effect on the liver by means of morphological anatomy, and close 2376

Sep 1947

USER/Medicine - Serum (Contd)  
Medicine - Liver

Investigation of the effect of this serum on the function of the liver. Submitted 20 Dec 1946, and sponsored by I. M. Koyan and Dr. N. Vlados. Thesis submitted by the author for his degree as Candidate in Medical Sciences.

2376

RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

PA EQ//QOTR

Medicine - Hepatotoxic Serum  
Medicine - Liver Function

59/49730

"Specific Effect of a Hepatotoxic Serum on the Carbohydrate Function of the Liver," M. O. Raushenbakh, Cen Ord of Lenin Inst of Hematol and Blood Transfusion, Acad Med Sci, 32 pp.

"Arbiv Pathologii" No 2

Completed angiostomy on dogs, and then tested these animals with hepatotoxic serum. Serum produced a hypoglycemic effect. Extent of this effect depended on disruption in the synthesis of glycogen by the liver. Also noted hypoglycemic action of the serum in tests on denpancreatized dogs. Repeated injections

59/49730

Medicine - Hepatotoxic Serum  
Serum

of hepatotoxin improved animals' general condition and prolonged their lives. Submitted 13 Dec 47, Dir, Cen Ord of Lenin Inst of Hematol and Blood Transfusion. Prof A. A. Logdassarov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR.

Mbr., Pathophysiology Lab., -1948.; Sci. Sec'y. -c1949-.  
Sci. Sec'y., Order Lenin Inst. Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Dept. Clinical Med., c1949-.

59/49730

RAUSHENBAKH, M.D.

1985. Experimental Leucosis, Induced by Carcinogens.  
(Экспериментальный лейкоз, вызванный канцеро-  
геническими веществами) *Архив Гатологии [Arkh. Patol.]*

M. O. RAUSHENBAKH. Архив Гатологии [Arkh. Patol.]

11, No. 3, 47-58, May-June, 1949. 7 figs., 14 refs.

Of 120 mice receiving a single subcutaneous injection  
of 1 ml. of 9 : 10-dimethyl-1 : 2-benzanthracene-1-con-  
cenration not stated] 68 survived after 4 months. In 32  
of these 68 mice tumours developed within 4 to 5 months  
and in 9 mice leucoses were induced. The latter were

proved to be real leucoses because in all cases transmis-  
sion of the condition to normal mice was possible  
otherwise the increase in leucocyte count found in the  
32 mice with tumours could not be thus transmitted.  
Three of the 9 mice developed a myeloid. 5 a myeloid.  
and 1 a haematoxyblastic leucosis. Detailed tables of  
blood counts are given as well as plates of blood smears,  
which were all stained by Pappenheim's method. In two  
of the 3 mice with lymphatic leucosis, swellings of the  
lymph nodes of the chest developed. Two of the 5 mice  
with myeloid leucosis simultaneously developed sar-  
comata at the site of injection.

No such results were obtained with 1 : 2 : 5 : 6-  
dibenzanthracene, nor did this compound or 9 : 10-  
dimethyl-1 : 2-benzanthracene induce leucosis in hens.

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

RAUSHENB RH. M. O.  
CA

115

Blastomogenic substances in the tissues of leucosis patients. M. O. Rauschentabk (Ministry of Health, Moscow). *Arkh. Patol.* 12, No. 3, 9-15 (1930).—Injections into mice of Callants. of organs of humans who succumbed to leucosis lead to development of tumors and of leucosis in the mice. Similar results are obtained from liver ext. of cancer victims. The expl. transplants of such leucosis developed in the mice show a close relation between the tumor and the leucosis processes. G. M. Kosolapoff

RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

PA 192T65

USSR/Medicine - Cancer  
Blood Transfusion

Mar/Apr 51

"Cancerolytic Properties of Blood Serum in Leukosis," M. O. Raushenbakh, Ye. I. Zharova, Pathophysiol Lab, Cen Order of Lenin Inst of Hematol and Blood Transfusion, Min of Pub Health, USSR

"Arkh. Patol" Vol XIII, No 2, pp 57-63

Cancerolytic capacity of blood serum of patients suffering from acute, subacute, or chronic myelosis, as well as of mice having

192T65

USSR/Medicine - Cancer (Contd) Mar/Apr 51

leukosis, is sharply lowered, possibly indicating lowered activity of the connective tissue system. This drop occurs before changes in the clinical course of the disease occur. In mice with leukosis, the sharpest drop of cancerolytic capacity corresponds to the period in which the pathological process is established. Results of investigation indicate similarity from the pathogenetic standpoint of processes in leukosis and tumor formation.

192T65

*Excerpta Medica Sec 16 Cancer Vol.2/1 Jan 54*

67. RAUSHENBAKH M. O., ZHAROVA E. M. and RHOKHLOVA M. P. Pathophysiol. [redacted] cent. Inst. for Haemat. and Bloodtransf., Moscow  
*The influence of overstraining of the CNS in mice on the development of experimental leucosis (Russian text)* Arkh. Patol. (Mosk.) 1952, 14/3 (23-31) Illus. 5

In order to effect chronic cerebral trauma, mice were exposed 5 times daily to an electric current of 12 v. (unconditioned stimulus), preceded by a bell signal (conditioned stimulus) lasting 2 sec. After 4-5 days, the conditioned reflexes (trembling, the closing of ranks and assuming the attitude of protection) occurred at the bell signal; intensification by the unconditioned stimulus was unnecessary. When the experiments were prolonged for more than 3 months, the mice gathered together in a corner and assumed the attitude of protection directly after being placed in the experiment cage and before conditioned or unconditioned stimuli were applied. This is interpreted as traumatization of the CNS (neurosis). In the course of further experiments, they became blunt to both types of stimulation; they became uncleanly in their habits and lost weight. After this, 2 series of experiments were made with normal and 'neurotic' mice, each with controls. The mice used were 80 mice of the strain CC 57, which shows no spontaneous leucosis, and 80 of the leucosis-sensitive strain Afb. In the 1st series, the mice were injected with 0.1 mg. of a 1% solution of 9:10-dimethyl-1:2 benzanthracene in mouse fat; in the 2nd series, the rate of development of spontaneous leucosis was observed. In the first series (with the carcinogenic substance) leucosis occurred only in the traumatized 'neurotic' mice; in the 2nd series, spontaneous leucosis occurred in the neurotic mice at a considerably earlier stage. The conclusion is therefore reached that leucosis develops under the influence of the CNS.

RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

"The Cancerous Nature of Leukoses." Dr Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

ZHAROVA, Ye.I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Studies on cancerolytic properties of blood serum in overtraining  
of the central nervous system. Arkh. pat., Moskva 15 no.3:50-55 May-  
June 1953.  
(CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Pathophysiological Laboratory (Head -- Prof. N. A. Fedorov),  
Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Director -- A. A.  
Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member AMN USSR), Moscow.

Modern Concepts of Etiology and Pathogenesis of Leukoses. Vozenne-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, no 2, p 24, 1955.

RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

Present concepts on the nature of leukoses. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 3:463-479 1955.

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Lenina Institut hematologiy i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Direktor Instituta chlen-korespondent Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR professor A. A. Bagdasarov).  
(LEUKEMIA theories (Rus))

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

[Experimental investigations of leucosis] Eksperimental'nye issledovaniia leikezov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 181 p. (MLRA 9:5)  
(LEUCOSIS)

RAUSHENBAKH, M. O.

"The Role of Chemical Factors in the Development of Leukemia," a paper presented at the 6th International Congress on Blood Transfusion and Hematology, Boston, Mass., 29 Aug to 5 Sep 56.

A-54224, 20 Sep 56

RASHENBAKH, M. O.

The significance of indole-like substances in the pathogenesis of leukemia. I. The content of indole-like substances in the blood of leukemic patients. M. O. Rashenbakh and T. P. Tsessarskaya. *Problemy Genetiki i Terapii Krvi* 1, No. 2, 10-14 (1958).—Procedure: Take 1 ml. oxalated plasma; add 4.5 ml. abs. alc.; centrifuge; to 2 ml. supernatant add 5 drops 5% alc. soln. of *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde and shake. Overlay carefully with 1 ml. strong H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. In the presence of indole a ring will form at the point of contact, the upper part of which will be of a rose-illiac color and the lower part an orange to yellow color. The time required for the color development may vary from a few min. to 18-24 hrs. Of 24 normal persons (blood donors) the blood of 13 gave neg. indole reactions; 9 reactions were weakly pos. and 2 were definitely pos. Of 20 tests made with the blood of 11 patients with chronic myelosis 3 were strongly pos., 15 less pos., 1 weakly pos., and 1 neg. Of 13 tests made with the blood of 7 patients with lymphadenosis 2 were strongly pos., 7 less pos., 3 weakly pos., and 1 neg. Of 9 tests performed with the blood of 5 patients with hemocytoblastosis 4 were strongly pos., 3 less pos., 1 weakly pos., and 1 neg. The detm. of the type of indole component to which the reaction in a specimen may have been due was made with the aid of radial and ascending chromatography, using samples of the same alc. exts. of the blood plasma with which the color tests were made. A solvent used was a 100:100:1 mixt. of BuOH, H<sub>2</sub>O, and NH<sub>4</sub>OH. The mixt. was shaken, and the upper clear portion used in the chromatographic tests. Standard indole solns. were used as controls. Indole had the same rate of migration on paper as the solvent. Other solvents were tested of which the following was found most suitable:

Cent. Ol' Inst Hematology & Blood Transfusion, Min. Health  
USSR

Roushendakh, H.O.; Tseseskaya, T.P.

8:2:2 of BuOH, glacial AcOH, and H<sub>2</sub>O. This solvent had a somewhat different rate of migration than the indole; the *R*<sub>f</sub> value of the latter was 0.96-0.98. None of the alc. exts. of the bloods of the normal donors yielded a spot corresponding to the position of indole. Results of chromatographic tests: chronic myelosis, 11 patients, 16 tests, 18 indole spots; lymphadenosis, 4 patients, 8 tests, 3 indole spots; hemocytoblastosis, 4 patients, 9 tests, 9 indole spots. In the blood of leukemic patients indole-like substances (indole derivs.) are consistently present and in the blood of normal persons such substances are rarely encountered and in considerably lower content.

B. S. Levine

2/2

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., professor

"Hematopoiesis and ionizing radiation" by A.P.Egorova, V.V.Bochkareva.

Reviewed by O.M.Raushenbakh. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 1 no.4:

58-59 J1-Ag '56.

(MLBA 10:1)

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD)

(EGOROVA, A.P.) (BOCHKAREVA, V.V.)

RAUSHENBAKH, M. C.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Hematogenesis.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45881

Author : Bagdasarov, A.A., Raushenbakh, M.O., Rogacheva, L.S.,  
Shepshelevich, L.L., Shamshina, Ye.V.

Inst : -  
Title : The Significance of the Functional State of Bone Marrow  
Hematogenes during the Development of Acute Radiation  
Sickness.

Orig Pub : Probl. genatol. i perelivaniya krovi, 1956, 1, № 6,  
9-13.

Abstract : Thirteen dogs were irradiated with 600 r dosages. Prior  
to such irradiations, six of them were subjected to 3  
bloodlettings (B; 15-20 ml/kg) with 5-day intervals.  
Four to five days after the 3rd B, an acute irritation  
of the red outgrowth of the bone marrow (BM) was observed.  
Irradiations were then performed on that particular area.  
In 5 of the survived dogs the course of

Card 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Hematogenesis.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45881

A part of cellular BM elements retains their normal functions and regenerative abilities in such cases where radiation sickness occurs at a greatly increased CH. This fact was confirmed by dynamic studies of BM specimens obtained by puncture. Thus, it may be disclaimed with a great deal of probability that hypoxia plays a leading role. It is, however, quite possible that as a result of temporary hypoxia the genesis of hemopoietic substances which stimulate BM activities becomes intensified. -- A.D. Beloborodova

Card 8/3

Eksperimental'nye Issledovaniya Leykozov, (Experimental Studies of Leukosis), by M. O. Raushenbakh, Medgiz, 1956, reviewed by V. M. Bergol'ts (from Voprosi Onkologii, Vol 2, No 6 1956, pp 767-768)

This is the first book in the Russian language which is devoted to experimental studies of leukosis. The greatest part of the book is devoted to the author's own experimental work on the etiology and pathogenesis of leukosis.

The various chapters of the book include:

1. A short outline of the development of the doctrine of the neoplastic nature of leukosis.
2. Leukosis which is caused by blastomogenic chemical substances.
3. A review of literature on blastomogenic endogenous substances.
4. Primary leukosis produced in muscles by the introduction of cancerogenic hydrocarbons and extracts from people dying from leukosis.

5. The significance of the disturbances of central nervous system  
for the development of leukosis.

The author concludes his observations by remarking that leukosis  
is a specific peculiar form of malignant neoplasms and is connected with  
them by some unique pathophysiologic nature.

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Antigenic properties of endogenous blastogenic substances isolated from tissue of leukemic cadavers. Arkh. pat. 18 no.1:50-54 '56.  
(MIR 9:6)

1. Iz Tjentral'nogo instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi  
(dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

antigenic properties of endogenous blastogenic substances from leukemic cadavers (Rus))

(LEUKEMIA,

same)

(CADAVERS,

same)

(TISSUE EXTRACTS,

same)

R A U S H E N B A K H M. O.

"Methods for the Study of Leukoses Therapy," Prof M. S. Dul'-tsin and Prof M. O. Raushenbakh, Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (director, Prof A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Ministry of Health USSR, Problemy Gematologii i Pereli-vaniyu Krovi, Vol 2, No 1, Jan/Feb 57, pp 3-10

Tests conducted on patients with hemocytoblastosis, hemolytic anemia, hemoplastic anemia, lymphadenosis, etc., indicate that patients suffering from leukosis develop a resistance to hormones, chemotherapeutic drugs, and radiation therapy. It seems advantageous to study the problem of resistance to therapy by immunological methods.

Data are given showing the appearance of specific antibodies with a 1:400 to 1:600 titer in response to ACTH treatment.

Other tests prove the accumulation of indole-like substances in the blood of leukosis patients. The authors suggest further research on suitable antimetabolites.

BAGDASAROV, A. A., VINOGRADOV-FINKEL, F. K., RAUSEENBAKH, N. Q., BOGOYAVLENSEVA,  
M. P., RODINA, BELYAYEVA, B. F., ABDULLAYEV, G. M. and LAGUTINA, N. Y.

"Experience of Treatment and Prophylaxis of Radiation Disease with Leucocyte  
and Thrombocyte Masses."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of ~~ATOMIC ENERGY~~  
Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

Kants Hen D'A K.H.-M.O.

21(8); 17(0) PAGE 2 BOOK EXPIRATION

507/2000

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy - 21, Geneva, 1953

ability committee (nachzayit), Radiotherapy I: radiobiology and radiopathology (Reports of Soviet Scientific Radiation Medicine and Radiation Medicine)

Moscow, Izdat. Nauk. SSSR, 1955, 429 p., 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Prognoz. Radiotekhnika i radioelektronika po atomnomu ispol'stvenymu stoyanu energetiki. Trudy, tom 5.)

General Ed.: A.V. Zabotinitsyn, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed. Z.J. Shirokov, Tech. Ed.: T.S. Masal.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists, scientists, and engineers in radiation medicine as well as for professors and students at universities where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

CONTENTS: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in September 1-15, 1953 in Geneva. Volume 5 contains 32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Livanovskiy and V.V. Slobodkin. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation, small doses, genetic effects in medical and biological research, uses of radioactive isotopes and therapeutically important, and absorption of uranium fission products. Their intake by plants, soil absorption of uranium fission products, References, Summary, each report.

Reports of Soviet Scientists (cont.)

507/2000

Volume 5. The Accelerating Function of the Atomium. A System in Radiation

Volume (Report No. 2279)

Shirokov, Ed., A.D. Galitskiy, G.I. Petukhova, R.G. Ponomarev, L.A. Serebryakov, and V.L. Shishkov, Effect of Ionizing Radiation on Cell Differentiation on the Mammal Cell (Report No. 2320)

Filimonov, Ed., and V.L. Shishkov, Local Tests to Show the State of Commensurability and Autocommensurability of an Irradiated Organism (Report No. 2377)

Stepanov, Ed., P.B. Vinograd-Pankov, N.G. Reshetnikov, N.P. Berezinskaya, N.P. Berezinskaya, N.P. Berezinskaya, G.M. Abdulev, and V.N. Sushko, Experience in Preclinical Radiation Biogenesis with Tumorigenesis and Tumorigenesis (Report No. 2391)

Stepanov, Ed., and L.A. Spirkina-Sartseva, Experiments to Determine Radiation Biogenesis with Tumorigenesis and Tumorigenesis (Report No. 2370)

Stepanov, Ed., and V.L. Jirinec, Isotope Method in Studying the Biosynthesis and Uptake of Strontium in Osteoma Tissue (Report No. 2372)

Stepanov, Ed., and V.L. Jirinec, Isotope Method in Studying the Biosynthesis and Uptake of Strontium in Osteoma Tissue (Report No. 2372)

Stepanov, Ed., and V.L. Jirinec, Isotope Method in Studying the Biosynthesis and Uptake of Strontium in Osteoma Tissue (Report No. 2372)

Stepanov, Ed., and V.L. Jirinec, Isotope Method in Studying the Biosynthesis and Uptake of Strontium in Osteoma Tissue (Report No. 2372)

R<sup>24</sup> 300 21/10/44  
BAGDASAROV, A.A.; RUTBERG, R.A.; CHERTKOV, I.L.; ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; RAUSHENBAKH,  
M.O., prof.

Studies on the properdin system [with summary in English, p.62].  
Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 3 no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PROPERDIN,  
(Rus)

SHEREMET, Z.I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Effect of roentgen rays on cytochrome C [with summary in English].  
Med.rad. 3 no.6:40-46 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(CYTOCHROMES, metabolism,

c, eff. of x-rays (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

on cytochrome c metab. (Rus))

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.; CHERNOV, G.A.

Study of the role of serotonin (5-oxytryptamine) in the pathogenesis of acute radiation sickness. Report No.1: Activity of serotonin in the blood of animals in acute radiation sickness. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.3:3-10 Mr '59. (MIREA 12:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.A.A.Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(ROENTGEN RAYS, inj. eff.

acute radiation sickness, eff. on serotonin  
activity in blood of animals (Rus))  
(SEROTONIN, in blood  
activity in acute radiation sickness in  
animals (Rus))

BAGDASAROV, A.A., prof.; CHERTKOV, I.L.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.; SAMOYLINA, N.L.;  
SHEGUMET, Z.I.

Properdin system in acute radiation sickness. Med. rad. 4 no.4:  
3-10 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Bagdasarov).  
(PROPERDIN,

in radiation sickness in animals (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

acute radiation sickness on properdin system in  
animals (Rus))

ZHAROVA, Ye. I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.

Antigenic properties of certain drugs used in the treatment of leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 4 no.5:29-35 My '59. (MIRA 12:?)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(LEUKEMIA, therapy.

antigenic properties of anti-leukemia drugs (Rus))

VOROB'YEV, V.N.; SHERemet, Z.I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.

Effect of ionizing radiations on preserved blood and plasma.  
Med.rad. 4 no.6:65-73 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i  
perelivaniya krovi.

(BLOOD, PRESERVED,  
eff. of x-rays (Rus))  
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.  
on preserved blood (Rus))

BAGDASAROV, A.A., prof.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.; ABDULLAYEV, G.M.;  
BELYAYEVA, B.F.; LAGUTINA, N.Ya.

Treatment of acute radiation sickness with concentrated thrombocytes.  
Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.8:3-7 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
(for Bagdasarov).

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)  
(RADIATION INJURY ther.)

BAGDASAROV, A.A.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.; SUKYASYAN, G.V.; ABDULLAYEV, G.M.;  
NOVIKOVA, M.N.; LAGUTINA, N.Ya.; SAMOYLINA, N.L.; CHERNOV, G.A.

Some aspects of the clinical course and treatment of acute  
radiation sickness in monkeys. Med.rad. 4 no.9:17-24  
S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i  
perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(RADIATION INJURY exper)

RAUSHENBACKH, M.O., prof.

"Mechanisms of the acute leucocyte reaction" by D.I. Gol'dberg, V.I.  
Zapuskalov. Reviewed by M.O. Raushenbach. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi  
4 no.9:51-52 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(LEUCOCYTES) (GOL'DBERG, D.I.) (ZAPUSKALOV, V.I.)

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.

Possible nature of endogenous chemical blastogenesis in leukemias.  
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.11:11-16 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (direktor - deyatel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).  
(LEUKEMIA pathol.)

SHKREMET, Z.I.; MANTYFEL', V.M.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Changes in blood and tissue mucopolysaccharides and the hyaluronidase inhibitor in animals in acute radiation sickness. Med.rad. 4 no.12:25-39 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(POLYSACCHARIDES metab.)  
(HYALURONIDASE antagonists)  
(RADIATION SICKNESS exper.)

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O. (Moskva)

International symposium on carcinogenesis. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.  
terap. 4 no.3:80-82 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(CANCER--CONGRESSES)

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Problem of the therapeutic use of bone marrow in radiation  
sickness. Med.rad. 5 no.5:67-74 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

CHERNOV, G.A.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Study of the role of serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine) in the pathogenesis of acute radiation sickness. Report No. 2: Change in the serotonin content of the intestines and brains of guinea pigs and rats in acute radiation sickness. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 9:3-7 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (INDOLOL) (BRAIN) (INTESTINES)

RAUSHENBAKH, M. O., prof.; ZHAROVA, Ye. I.; IVANOVA, V. D.; NEMENOVA, N. N.,  
prof.; PROTASOVA, T. G.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L. M.

Leukemogenic and blastogenic properties of some tryptophan  
metabolites. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.10:3-8 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i pereli-  
vaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A.  
Bagdasarov [deceased]).

(TRYPTOPHAN) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)

RAUSHENBAKII, M.O., prof.

"Immunology of leukemias" by V.A.Parnes. Reviewed by M.O.Raushenbakh.  
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5 no.6:85-86 N-D '61; (MIRA 15:4)  
(IMMUNOLOGY) (LEUKEMIA) (PARNES, V.A.)

BAGDASAROV, A.A.; SUKYASYAN, G.V.; NOVIKOVA, M.N.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Transplantation of homologous bone marrow in acute radiation injury  
in dogs and monkeys. Med. rad. 6 no.1:26-34 '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(MARROW--TRANSPLANTATION) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.; SUKYASYAN, G.V.; KOZINETS, G.I.; TSESSARSKAYA, T.P.;  
NOVIKOVA, M.N.; KAZANOVA, L.I.; CHERNOV, G.A.; LAGUTINA, N.Ia.;  
CHERTKOV, I.L.

Mechanism of action of the transplantation of bone marrow in  
irradiated dogs and monkeys. Probl. gemat i perel. krovi 6  
no.2:12-20 '61. (MIRA 14:1)  
(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

SHASHKOV, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.; CHERNOV, G.A.;  
MASLENNIKOVA, V.A.

Effect of space flight factors on the level of serotonin in the  
blood of animals. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:258-264 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(SEROTONIN)

BAGDASAROV, A ... [deceased]; SHITIKOVA, M. G.; POLUSHINA, T. V.; KOZINETS, G. I.; LAGUTINA, N. Ya.; RAUSHENBACH, M. O., prof.

Comparative study of the action of polyglucin of various molecular weights on the course of acute radiation sickness. Report No. 1: Effect of polyglucin infusions on some blood coagulation indices and hemopoietic processes. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.4:3-8 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A. Bagdasarov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(DEXTRAN) (RADIATION SICKNESS)  
(BLOOD COAGULATION) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

27.1220

39464  
S/241/62/007/001/006/006  
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Raushenbakh, M. O.

TITLE: Pathogenesis of radiation hemorrhages

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 83-87

TEXT: The author discusses the three most important approaches to this problem, according to which radiation hemorrhages are due either to 1) changes in permeability of vessel walls or 2) to changes in blood coagulation (accumulation of heparin-like substances, thrombocytopenia, absence of prothrombin formation) or 3) disorders associated with changes in the vascular tonus. The metabolism of serotonin as a factor in radiation hemorrhages is thoroughly reviewed. The author expresses his own opinion, based on studies carried out in the course of several years, that factors affecting the condition of thrombocytes and the metabolism of serotonin are among the most important pathogenetic agents of hemorrhages in radiation sickness. This was derived from the fact that perfusion of thrombocytes and normalisation of serotonin metabolism were efficient antihemorrhagic factors in radiation sickness.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (Central Orden Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)

Card 1/1

ZHAROVA, Ye.I.; PROTASOVA, T.G.; KHRUSTALEV, S.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.;  
SUVOРОV, N.N.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Leukemogenic (blastomogenic) properties of some compounds of  
the indole series. Report No.2. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi.  
no.6:38-42 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. TSentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR, i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut (dir. - prof. M.K.Rubtsov), Moskva.

L 27623-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6018370

SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/66/011/001/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Chertkov, I. L.; Maksimenko, A. S.; Novikova, M. N.; Raushenbakh, M. O.

35

B

ORG: Section of Radiology/headed by Doctor of Medical Sciences F. E. Faynshteyn/  
Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow  
(Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina Instituta hematologii i  
perelivaniya krovi)

TITLE: Effect of the transplantation of bone marrow on the immunological transformation  
of hemopoiesis in dogs with acute radiation sickness /9

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: bone marrow, dog, hematopoiesis, radiation biologic effect, radiation  
sickness, blood, immunology

ABSTRACT: Previous experiments established that when allogeneous  
bone marrow is transplanted to dogs irradiated with doses of 1,000  
r, the infused hemopoietic cells are transformed into lymphocytes,  
the normal hemopoiesis of the transplant is not retained, and the  
dogs die. The experiments described were conducted for the purpose  
of preventing the transformation of the transplant into lymphoids.  
Twenty-four nonbred dogs, 15-20 kilograms in weight, were used in  
the experiments. Six of the animals were used as bone marrow donors,  
three, as controls irradiated only, 15 of the animals were admin-  
istered bone marrow on the day after their irradiation with 1,000  
r. All of the animals developed aplasia of hemopoiesis; death was

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.46-089.843-06:616-008.9-097.3-085.849

2

L 27623-66

ACC NR: AP6018370

caused by a hemorrhagic syndrome. Attempts were made also to arrest the transformation of the bone marrow cells into lymphocytes by the administration of a standard bacterial pyrogen from *Shigella dysenteriae* in the dose of 2 micrograms. All of the animals died within 6, 8, and 11 days after the irradiation. Neither was the administration of the donors' hemopoietic cells incubated at a temperature of 37 degrees for a period of two hours successful in saving the irradiated dogs: the animals died within 10 and 12 days after the irradiation. Three of the dogs were given 6-mercaptopurine in doses of 25 milligrams per kilogram body weight 2 and 5 days prior to the irradiation. A day after the irradiation, bone marrow in quantities of  $8.4 \cdot 10^9$  cells was infused into the animals. Acute radiation sickness developed in the dogs and all died within 4.5-5 days after the irradiation. Thus, all of the attempts to prevent the death of the animals by the administration of allogeneous bone marrow on a background of irradiation with 1,000 r were unsuccessful. This reaction can be somewhat reduced by postponing bone marrow transfusion for 4-5 days after the irradiation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS] O

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Jul64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

IVANOVA, V.P., RAUSHENBAKH, M.O., prof.

Tryptophan metabolism in leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel.  
krovi. 9 no.6:3-10 Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav.-prof. M.O. Raushenbakh)  
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (dir.- dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

MANIKOV, O.N.; ZHAROVA, Ye.I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

C<sup>14</sup>-labelled serine metabolism in experimental leukemia.  
Med. rad. 9 no.11:49-54 N '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav.- prof. M.O. Raushenbakh)  
Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi, Moskva.

MAL'YGINA, N.V.; RAUCHENBAKH, M.O.

Indirective effect of tryptophan metabolites on the utilization  
of vitamin E. Prikl. genet. i selektsii 10 no.4:14-30 Ap  
1967. (MIRA 18-6)

I. Prikladnaya genetika i selektsiya (zav. - prof. M.O.Rauchenbach)  
Institut po issledovaniyu i ustroistvu genetologii i perelivaniya  
krvi (dir. - direktor A.Ye.Kin'ev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSR, Moscow.

CHERTKOV, I.I.; KUDRIASHOV, I.A.; CHERNYAVSKII, I.I.; POGODIN VIKH, M.V.

Experimental two-stage transplantation of allogeneous bone marrow  
in severe radiation sickness. Med. radi. 10 no.6:34-42 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med. nauk F.S.  
Faynshteyn) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii  
i perelivaniya krovi, Moscow.

L 55041-65 EWT(m)/EWG(j)

ACCESSION NR: AP5014299

UR/0241/65/010/006/0034/0042

616-001.28-036.17-085.361.018.46]-092.9/

AUTHOR: Chertkov, I. L.; Rogacheva, L. S.; Shepshelevich, L. L.; Raushenbakh,  
M. O.

TITLE: Two-stage transplantation of allogenic bone marrow in severe experimental  
radiation sickness

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 34-42

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, bone marrow, hemopoiesis, transplantation, irra-diation

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect on dogs of two-stage transplantation on bone marrow. The first was applied after whole-body irradiation (100 r) and the second 5-6 days after the first, on the assumption that the first transplantation would help the animals survive until the second took effect. The first was not therapeutic and the hemopoietic cells did not change into immune lymphocytes. The second transplantation "took" and the recipient animals' hemopoiesis was partly compensated. Two of 14 experimental dogs survived. The donor animals' cells were

Card 1/2

L 55041-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014299

sloughed off 4-5 weeks after irradiation and the therapeutic effect persisted because at this time the restoration of hemopoiesis enabled the recipient animals to survive. Sloughing off of the transplant earlier (16 days after irradiation) prevented restoration of hemopoiesis, resulting in the animals' death. Thus, in itself the transformation of hematopoietic cells into immunoblasts and immunocytes was not fatal to the animals. The immunological reaction was apparently brief because the resultant immunologically incompetent cells multiplied only during the first two days. The death of the dogs that received only one transplantation of bone marrow was due mainly to noncompensated hemopoiesis. The results of the experiments indicate that two-fold transplantation of bone marrow is somewhat effective after massive irradiation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi, Moscow (Radiology Department, Central "Order of Lenin" Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

NL  
Card 2/2

ZHAROVA, Ye.I.; KOLLER, P.S.; SHUGA; BOLOTNIKOVA, F.I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.  
prof.

Karyological analysis of hemopoietic cells in experimental leukemoid  
reaction. Probl. gemat. i perelivaniya krovi 9 no.12:9-13 D '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. M.O.Raushenbakh)  
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (direktor - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhra-  
neniya SSSR, Moskva, i tsitologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof.  
P.S. Koller) Instituta imeni Chester Bitti (direktor - prof.  
A. Kheddov), London.

TARIN, V.V.; ANTONOV, N.V.; BULGAKOV, N.C.; CHERNOV, I.I.; KALINOV, V.D.;  
CHERNOV, G.A.

Change in the concentration of strontium in animal blood under  
the influence of ionizing radiation and the dynamic factors of  
radiotherapy. All Soviet Acad. Sci., Moscow, 1959. 36 p. 127

(MIA 12:2)

L 27408-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pe-5 DD/RD

ACCESSION NR: AP5003895

S/0216/65/000/001/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.; Antipov, V. V.; Raushenbakh, M. O.; Saksonov, P. P. 4  
Shashkov, V. S.; Chernov, G. A. 5

TITLE: Changes in the concentration of serotonin in the blood of animals caused by the effects of ionizing radiation and the dynamic factors of space flight

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1965, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: blood serotonin level, ionizing radiation effect, x ray, vibration, vibration effect, combined factors effect, mouse, rat, guinea pig, dog, monkey, acceleration, weightlessness 2.

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to test the effects of space flight in orbital spaceships and of ionizing radiation and vibration under laboratory conditions on the concentration of serotonin in the blood of animals. The biological method described by Erspamer and Vane was used to determine the concentration of serotonin in the blood. This method is based on the ability of serotonin to cause contraction of the smooth intestinal muscles of a rat. Monkeys, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, and mice were subjected to lethal doses of gamma rays ( $Co^{60}$ ) in the radiation experiments. In dogs, monkeys, and guinea pigs, the disruption in the serotonin

Card 1/ 3

L 27408-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003895

level of the blood was very marked and was in direct relation to the severity of the radiation sickness, while in rats and mice the drop in the concentration of serotonin was less marked and did not depend on the extent of radiation injury. The first group of animals developed a sharply defined hemorrhagic syndrome during the course of radiation sickness while the second group (rats and mice) did not evidence hemorrhagic symptoms. The chief reason for the drop in the serotonin level of the blood during radiation sickness is the disruption of the formation of serotonin in the digestive tract. The concentration of serotonin in the blood of mice and dogs carried on the fourth and fifth orbital spaceships dropped 8-10 times in mice and 3.5-10 times in dogs, on the first or second day after return, in comparison with the control level (0.12-0.2 µg/ml). After 10 days the serotonin level of these animals returned to normal. During the period of 80-240 days after space flight, the serotonin level in dogs remained normal. Mice and guinea pigs subjected to vibration (frequency: 35 and 70 cps, amplitude: 0.4 mm), for fifteen minutes also showed a drop in the serotonin level of the blood during the first two days, with a subsequent return to normal. The authors conclude that vibration is one of the factors responsible for a drop in the concentration of serotonin in the blood during space flight. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [BM]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 27408-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003895

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF Sov: 009

OTHER: 019

ATD PRESS: 3192

Card 3/3

CHERTKOV, I.L.; SUKYASYAN, G.V.; NOVIKOVA, M.N.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Some immunological data on the fate of bone marrow transplanted to totally irradiated dogs. Fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.2:9-14 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deyствител'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Bagdasarov [deceased])  
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION)  
(PROPERDIN)

CHERTKOV, I.L.; NOVIKOVA, M.N.; RCGACHEVA, L.S.; SVERGURLEVICH, I.I.;  
MAKSIMENKO, A.S.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

Transformation of hemopoietic cells of transplanted allogeneic  
bone marrow into immunologically competent cells in irradiated  
dogs. Med. rad. 8 no.6:51-60 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratori (zav. - prof. M.O. Raushenbakh)  
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi.

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.

TSESSARSKAYA, T.P.

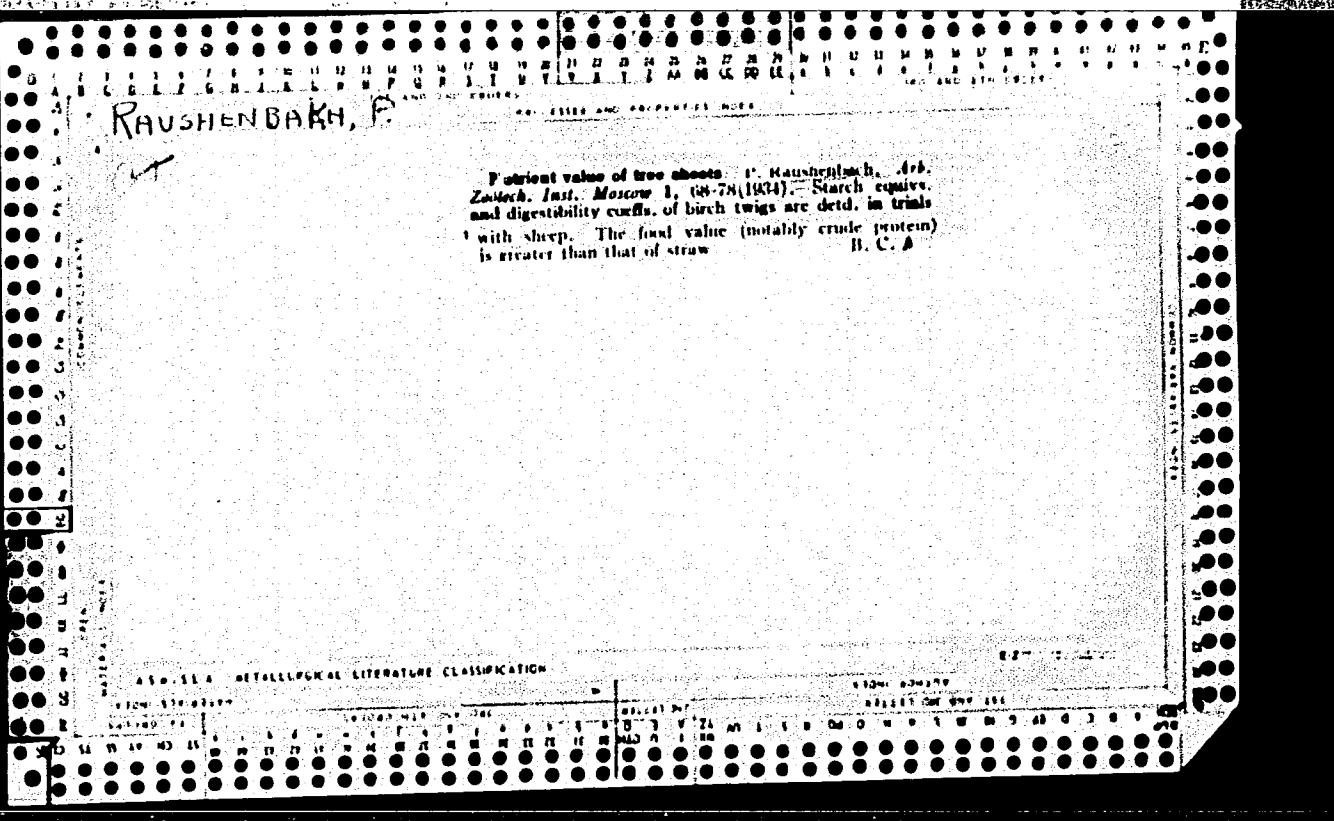
Normal karyotype, nomenclature and classification of human chromosomes; a review of literature. Probl. gemat. i perekrovi no.12:42-47'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. M.O. Raushenbakh) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev)  
(CHROMOSOMES)

BAGDASAROV, A. A.[deceased]; SUKYASYAN, G. V.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M. P.;  
KOZINETS, G. I.; ILYUKHIN, A. V.; RAUSHENBAKH, M. S.

Significance of bone marrow transfusion in the treatment of  
radiation depression of hemopoiesis. Med. rad. no.2:68-71 '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(MARROW--TRANSPLANTATION)  
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM--RADIOGRAPHY)



RUSSENEVA, V.M.

5923 POPOVA, T. B. AND RUSSENEVA, V.M. : Arkheologicheskiye Materiyaly v Krayevyedcheskikh Muzeynikh. Metos.Ukrainiya. m., Goskul'tprosvtizdat, 1954. 124 s.s. ill. 41. Kart 22am. (Novo Kul'tury RSFSR. NAUCH. issled. in-t Bibliogr:s 72-73.-(55-929)p  
91(-0) (074)-069.53: 902.6-(916.31)

SO: Knizhamys' Letopis', 1, 1955

BAGCHENBAKH, V. N.

Radiocarbon Dating

New method of determining the age of archaeological monuments and geological deposits. Priroda No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified

RAUSHENBAKH, Ya.A.

Treatment of perimaxillary phlegmon of odontogenic origin.  
Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.5:18-21 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.I. Bryakin)  
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PHLEGMON)  
(JAWS—DISEASES)

RAUSHENBAKH, Ya.A.

Osseous autoplasty in pseudoarthrosis of the mandible. Zdrav. Kazakh.  
21 no.1:22-25 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.I.Bryakin)  
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i l ob'yedinennoy klinicheskoy  
bol'nitay g. Alma-Aty.  
(BONE GRAFTING) (PSEUDOARTHROSIS)  
(JAWS... SURGERY)

ZHURAVLEVA, K. V. and PAUSHENIEAKH, YU. O.

1939. Rekognostsirovochnoye gel'mintologicheskoye issledovaniye, Kak  
pervyy etap izucheniya gel'mintov i gel'mintozov korytnykh zapadnogo kavkaza.  
Nauchno-metodicheskiye zapiski glavnogo upravleniya po zapovednikam, v. V,  
str. 87-104.

RAUSHENBAKH, Yu.O.; KISELEV, Yu.A.; MONASTYRSKIY, O.A.

Present state and future tasks of the ecology of farm animals.  
Zool. zhur. 41 no.10:1449-1458 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of the  
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Novosibirsk.  
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Zoology—Ecology)

RAUSHENBAKH, Yu.O.

Genecologic nature of the reactivity of animals. Vop. ekol. 4:  
74-75 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Novosibirsk. (Adaptation (Biology))

RAUSHENBAKH, Yu.O.

Nature of the resistance of farm animals to high environmental temperatures. Opyt izuch. reg. fiziol. funk. 4:84-98 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Laboratoriya genetiki zhivotnykh (zaveduyushchiy - dots. Yu.O. Raushenbakh) AN Uzbekskoy SSR i Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.D. Slonim) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.

(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

RAUSHENBAKH, Yu.O.

Physiological nature of the resistance of animals to the hypoxic conditions of mountain regions. Opyt izuch.reg.fiziol.funk. 4:71-83 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Laboratoriya ekologii (zaveduyushchiy - Yu.O. Raushenbakh) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR i Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.D. Slonim) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.

(ANOXEMIA)

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(DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

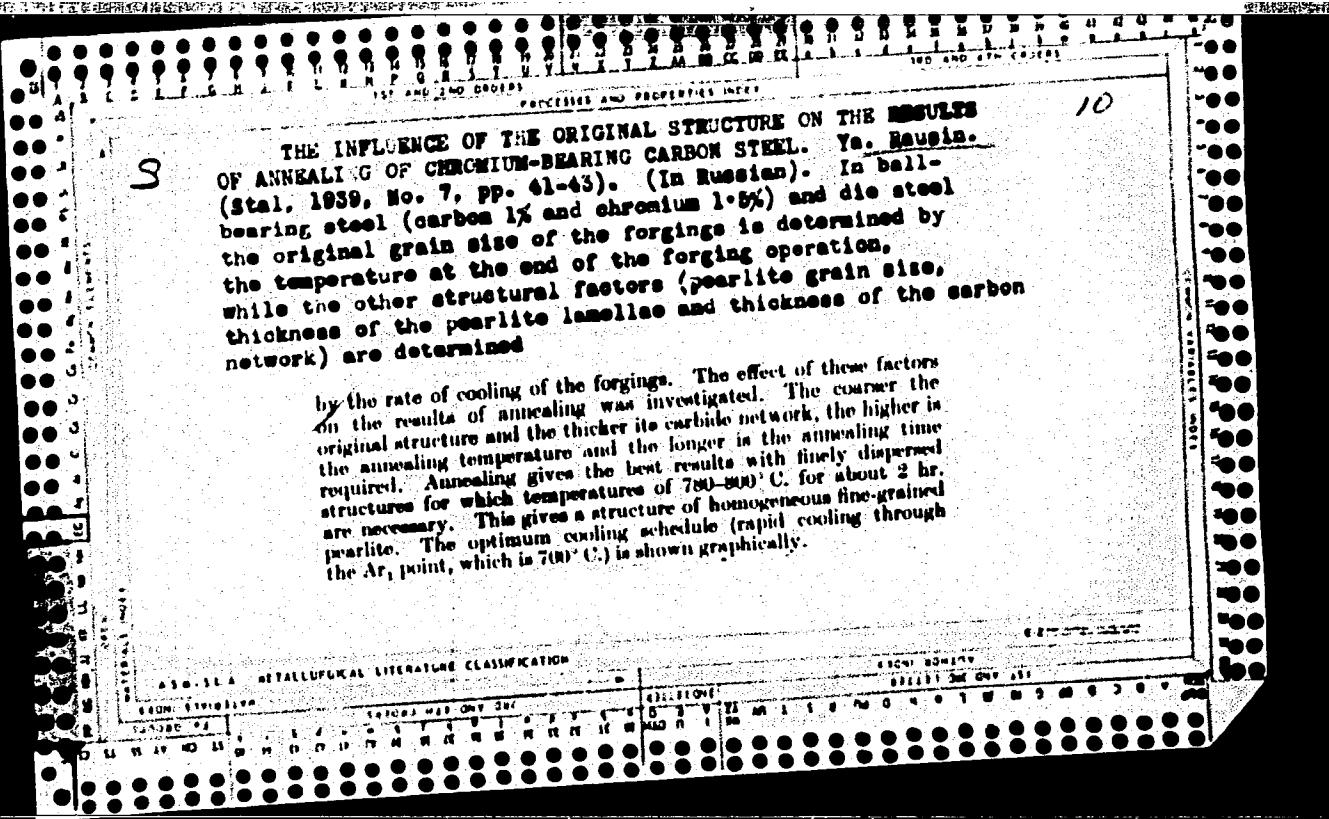
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.10/3 Microbiology Mar 57

565. RAUSS K. and VERTÉNYI A. Inst. of Microbiol., Univ. Med. Sch., Pécs.  
\*A new E. coli serotype, identical in antigenic structure  
with type 4b of S. flexneri ACTA MICROBIOL. ACAD.SCIENT.  
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A new Esch. coli serotype isolated from the faeces of a patient with typical dysen-  
tery is described. The O antigen of the strain is identical with S. flexneri type 4b,  
and it represents a new Esch. coli O group, designated O 135. On lactose-agar the  
originally isolated anaerogenic, non-lactose-fermenting variant has gradually  
developed through intermediate forms into a typical Esch. coli strain. All fermenta-  
tion types of the strain have identical antigens. The significance of the findings  
is discussed with respect to the interrelation and transitions between genera be-  
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(igazgato: Rauss Karoly dr. egyet. tanar) kozl.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prev. & control  
vacc., results (Hun))

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(VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION, compl.

toxic reactions, reduction by addition of aluminum  
hydroxide gel to vaccines (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/5 Med. Micro. May 59

1503. SOME DATA REGARDING THE MECHANISM OF INDIRECT BACTERIAL  
HAEMAGGLUTINATION AND HAEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION -

Rauss K. and Kétyi I. Inst. of Microbiol., Univ. Med. Sch., Pécs -

SCHWEIZ. Z. ALLG. PATH. 1958, 21/4 (879-891) Graphs 1 Tables 4  
The sensitizing effect exercised upon red blood cells by Shigella antigen extracts,  
prepared with different methods, was tested, and the activity-enhancing action of  
heat and alkali treatment studied. By way of a serial absorption of antigens the  
separate existence of inhibitory and sensitizing antigens was demonstrated.

RAUSS, Karoly, Dr.; JOO, Istvan, Dr.; KETYI, Ivan, Dr.; RETHY, Lajos, Dr.

Preparation and testing of the combined typhus-dysentery-tetanus vaccine and observations on its immunogenic effects. Orv. hetil. 99 no.33:1121-1126 17 Aug 58.

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(DYSENTERY, RACILLARY, immunol.

dysentery-tetanus-typhoid vaccine prep., testing & immunogenic value (Hun))

(TETANUS, immunol.

tetanus-dysentery-typhoid vaccine prep., testing & immunogenic value (Hun))

(TYPHOID FEVER, immunol.

typhoid-dysentery-tetanus vaccine prep., testing & immunogenic value (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/8 Med. Micro. Aug 59

2550. THE EFFECT OF ADJUVANTS AND DETOXIFICATION OF VACCINES  
FROM ENTEROBACTERIA - Untersuchungen über die Entgiftung und Adju-  
vierung von enteralen Impfstoffen - Rauss K., Kétyi I. and Réthy L.  
Mikrobiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Pécs - Z. IMMUN. FORSCH. 1958, 116/3  
(276-286) Graphs 1 Tables 2

Optimal amounts of Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> gel diminish the toxicity of Boivin antigen from  
Shigella 6-8 times. At the same time this adjuvant increases in experiments in  
mice the antigenicity 10 times. The same applies to mixtures of Boivin antigens  
from Shigella and S. typhi.

EXCFRPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/9 Med. Micro. Sept 59

2958. THE PREPARATION, SIDE EFFECTS AND ANTIGENICITY OF COMBINED TYPHOID-DYSENTERY-TETANUS VACCINE - Über die Herstellung, Impireaktionen und Immunisierungsfähigkeit des kombinierten Typhus-Dysenterie-Tetanus-Impfstoffs - Rauss K., Kétyi I., Réthy L. and Jóó I. Mikrobiol. Inst., Med. Univ. Pécs; Produkt.- und Forsch.-Inst. für Impfst. 'Human', Budapest - Z. IMMUN.-FORSCH. 1958, 116/3 (287-307) Tables 12

Combined typhoid-dysentery-tetanus vaccines were produced using Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> gel as a detoxifying adjuvant. About 10,000 persons were immunized. In 3 different age groups the vaccine produced smaller side effects than a commercial vaccine used as a control. Sera of persons immunized with the vaccine had the same protective effect as the sera of dysentery convalescents or sera of persons immunized with the commercial vaccine. A vaccine with double the amount of antigen did not induce higher antibody production.